#### INTELLIGENCE. POLITICAL

The Presidential Contest of 1868.

Chief Justice Chase as the Democratic Candidate.

MARKED REACTION IN HIS FAVOR.

Chase and Redemption from Radicalism. LE RAYSVILLE, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., June 17, 1808.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your article entitled "Chase and Win, or Pendleton and Lose," in Friday's paper, just meets the "stuation" in its true light, and meets the entire approval of all conservatives in its fairness and truth. What the country needs is disenthralment from radicalism and its ruinous policy, and the nomination of Chase by the conservatives secures that beyond doubt, as many republicans of moderate views would flock to many republicans of moderate views would flock to
his support, and thus secure to the country what it
most needs. While no doubt can be entertained
of Pendieton's uprightness and his ability as a
statesman, his availability at the present time may
be fairly questioned, and at the present period in our
national affairs no man should stand in the way of
the overthrow of the despots who would ruin the
country to secure the control of the government for
the next four years.

With Chase for our candidate, we have every hope
of a successful campaign, and his election will secure
peace and a return of the prosperity and advancement which we had before the war. "Give us Chase
and win," and save our country, preserve our con-

and win," and save our country, preserve our constitution, to transmit unimpaired to our children.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Your daily articles in regard to the nomination of Chief Justice Chase have so pleased myself and friends that I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines to show you how the feeling in reference to Chase's nomination spreads daily among my per-sonal acquaintances. I know of at least thirty men who have been doing business South for years, and who since the rebellion has closed have made New York their home and do business in this city. Not a single one but says, "If Chase is nominated he will get my vote and support. If Pendleton or such men are nominated I shall not vote at all." So also with my own immediate relations, who number some thirty to forty. They, one and all, will vote for Chase, and at least twelve to fifteen will bolt and not vote at all if Pendleton is nominated; and so it is with a great many others. My only object is to show the danger of a split by disregarding the vote of the people. Every one of the sixty odd persons I mention have been stanch democrate, and some of them conservative republicans. Hoping to see you successful in getting Chase as our next President, I am one who wishes the welfare of a union, North and South, on a basis of strength and harmony.

Views of a German Democrat About Chase.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
People who will not learn wisdom from experi ence, like the Bourbons, will be put out of power, and ought to be, until they will learn it. The democratic party, which had been in power from the first dawn of this republic and led it through glory to andeur and power, could never have been defeated any outside enemy, but it fell by its own suicidal hand, and this once great republic has ever since swayed outside of its constitution its fundamental law, outside of right and justice and at the very verge of anarchism, almost similar to Mexico under pronunciamientos of its various military leaders is lawless heroes. The people see it, and what more, they feel it. But now for the first time since the inauguration of the radical party, which means since the inauguration of war against every principle of decency, proty, law and constitutional rights, hallowed by written and traditional authority of the founthe written and traditional authority of the founders of this republic, a chance offers itself to redeem the good fame of this country—nay, to save it from utter and hopeless ruin; and will the democratic party forego its sacred duty, and, setting aside all futile questions of the minutie of an imaginary and practically impracticable doctrine, lose sight of its main object—the only object of every truly loyal and patriotic American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, to save this nation at all hazards, even at the hazard of yielding some cherished wishes, some ideas, call them principles or prejudices, fondled from his first childhood? Must be not abandon all those and throw them overboard cheerfully to save the sinking ship, his own life and that of all who are dearest to him? Pendleton may be the embodiment of many democratic ideas, which have been buried and ought not to be exhumed at a moment when there is a positive certainty that those bodies, however dear they may have been to us, will cause a fatal epidemic among all survivors.

Chase is a man with liberal views, with a mind ready to command and control any emergency, and it it is the desire and the duty of the democratic party to control the next election and elect their candidate, just so sure it is their duty to nominate Chase, who is the 2nly man who can draw the best and ablest leaders from the conservative republican party to swell the already overnowing votes of the democrater, and if it needed any other argument let us look into the organs of our enemies. They say very little of Pendleton, for they know they can beat him. Whole ranks and files of German democratic will not vote for him; but those republican papers denounce and are very uneasy about Chase, their instinct teaching them that he is the only formidable fee who can, and if nominated will, most undoubtedly defeat the indomitable Grank.

I for one, and hundreds of German democrats like myself, will vote for Chase and piedge our support to the unflinchingly honest and able state

Opinions of the Press on the Political Sit-

[From the Philadelphia Mercury (Chase democratic), June 21.]

No real democrat, in the highest and best American political sense of the term, can deny the principle, as asserted by Mr. Chase, that suffrage may be extended even to the negro, by the will of a constitutional majority of the actual governing masses in any State, fairly and legally expressed. We are decidedly opposed to negro suffrage under any and all circumstances, now and forever. \* \* If, however, Mr. Chase thinks otherwise, he is quite welcome to his opinion as a private individual; and we understand him to hold and awow it only in that character. It is not and cannot be a solid practical objection to him as a candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency because he distinctly declares that Congress has no legal power to requiate or in any way interfere with the reserved (From the Philadelphia Mercury (Chase democratic). tincity declares that Congress has no legal power to regulate or in any way interfere with the reserved rights of the white voters of the several States of the Union to determine for themselves who shall possess the elective franchise, and, therefore, whether the negro shall or shall not vote. With that condition qualifying his private opinion Mr. Chase would be, for all practical purposes, as safe and reliable a representative of the democracy in the Presidential office as the most pronounced "loco-foco" in the land.

[From the Philadelphia Post (radical), June 22.]
The democratic party, if it should offer Mr. Chase the nomination, would have as its great object—success. It would make him its candidate in the faith that he would carry with him enough of the republican vote to defeat Grant. But to effect this Mr. Chase would have to remain true to the great republican principles. He could bring no aid to the democracy by professing to be in favor of impartial suffrage, and at the same time admitting the justice of a theory incompatible with its existence. If the democrate want to get republican votes, they must not think to pay for them with chaff.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial (quasi-Grant re-

democrats want to get republican votes, they must not think to pay for them with chaff.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial (quasi-Grant republican), June 20.]

As to what remains in this so-called platform (Chase's) there is nothing that a reasonable democrat could not endorse heartily, and nothing that is not aiready known. Mr. Chase has repeatedly declared nimself against the continuance of quasi-military administration of the South, and it is to get rid of a condition of things that seems to plead in their favor that he so carnestly advocates the ballet for all men. As an advocate of free trade, which he has an ways been, Mr. Chase favors a reduction of taxes to the purposes of revenue, whether those taxes are upon income or in the shape of duties upon importa, and their apportionment so that the burdens shall fair upon accumulated wealth rather than upon the latter which produces it. In all this there is nothing that even a fair minded republican can except to, and certainly hothing that a democrat can find to condemn.

if rom the Chicago Times (democratic), June 20.

"the platform of Mr. Chase will be regarded, on the white, as a democraticone. There is in the democratic as in the opposing party a division of opinion to the question of negro suffrage; but there is no could among democrats that the regulation of suffrage belongs to the States. To this doctrine Mr. Conse desente, and would not require a national convention to deal with any question over which the federal government has no authority. There would be no propriety in a national party making the same with regard to a matter with which, as seen a party, it could not deal when in possession of the government. It may commend general principus, who regard to matters beyond the national contain the covernment. It may commend general principus, who regard to matters beyond the national contain the covernment. It may commend general principus who regard to matters beyond the national contain the covernment.

was intended to be merely an expression of the majority, and in no way binding upon the minority. [From the Leavenworth (Kannas) suitetts (radical), June 18.]

The movement to nominate Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency by the New York Convention—seems to be acquiring a strength and power that places it within the range of reasonable probabilities. The Chief Justice is said to have expressed himself as being in accord with the democratic purty in all save the suffrage question, which he rayors leaving to the States for decision. He opposes the present reconstruction policy, favors universal amnesty, and on the financial question thinks it can be met in making greenbacks as good as gold by a speedy return to specie payments. It is thought the New York Convention will successfully kill our Pendleton, Hancock, English, Hendricks and Blair, and then accept Chase as "the man for the crisis."

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal (radical), June 20.]

will successfully kill off Pendleton, Hancock, English, Hendricks and Blair, and then accept Chase as "the man for the crists."

[From the Lafayette (ind.) Journal (radical), June 20.] Mr. Chase will not abandon the great principles of reform for which he has battled for thirty years. He will not forsake the high grounds taken in the darkest hours of our country's history. It is understood that the democratic party must shake the dust of party from their feet and come up to the position upon which he now stands. This they are willing to do, and although the chances for his nomination are few, yet there will be such a combination of forces in his favor—such cluster of the strong men of the party in his favor—such bold declarations against the fogyism of the oid and decrepit organization that will give the entire body an impulse in the right direction, and not many months will have elapsed before the leaders of the democratic party will claim a perfect reconstruction and move forward for the front rank in all the elements of the great reform of the present age.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Journal (democrat), June 19.] The best man and the best platform to open the way for this consummation—a democratic Congress—are as yet unknown. We must, perforce, leave their selection to others. We believe that an unequivocal candidate, upon a square platform, is the dictate, not only of principle, but expediency. Our choice is the man who can be elected. And that man, if we are not deceived, answers to the above description. We will not give him a name, but you call over half a dozen, we will not question the correctness of the answer. If a man is all right, we can pardon some manipulation of the platform. It is better to have a leader who is right at heart; but victory, even under the banner of a man who is right under backing and induence, is better than defeat—that is death.

[From the Charleston Daily News (democratic),

but victory, even under the banner of a man who is right under backing and induence, is better than defeat—that is death.

(From the Charleston Daily News (democratic), June 20.]

Whatever the success of the democratic party in the Presidential election, whatever the action of the Supreme Court, South Carolina must be governed for months or years under the constitution of 1868. It will be our law whether we like it or not, and, upon the principle of fighting the devil with fire, all the provisions of the constitution should be known, and its every enactment turned to the best account. We are no lovers or defenders of the reconstruction constitution, but we need not fear to give the radicals their due and acknowledge that, when the soldiery are removed, there will not be one man in South Carolina who is disfranchised by reason of his political conduct—and this under a constitution drawn up and adopted by a convention of negroes and white republicans and ratified and approved by a huge negro majority.

[From the Savannan Republican (conservative), June 19.]

A great battle is about to be fought. Stupendous issues are at stake that it were worse than criminal to trifle with. We do not hesitate to-day to express our decided preference for the nominated will carry with it the inherent elements of political strength that are to be found in these two staunch and tried patriots. We sincerely trust that there will be enough wisdom and policy, united with broad and enlightened statesmaship, in the forthcoming New York Convention to defeat all attempts at division. We are too poor, too weak and too young to talk flippantly and essay to browbeat those who may happen to entertain different views upon minor questions.

\* \* We must inscribe "Excelsior" on our banners, and with Chase and Hancock there we will conquer the foe.

[From the New Orleans Crescent (democrat), June 20.]

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[From the New Orleans Crescent (democrat), June 20.]

There is only one consistent and admissible mode
by which the Convention (National Democratic),
white putting forth this protest (against consigning
the South to negro supremacy) could assent, under
pressure of paramount expediency, to any form of
negro suffrage at the South. That mode would be to
recognize the fact of negro suffrage as among the
established facts of the situation, which, aside from
all question as to the justice of the acts which brought
them about, it would now be impolitic or impracticable to try to reverse.

all question as to the justice of the acts which brought them about, it would now be impolitic or impracticable to try to reverse.

[From the New Orieans Bee (conservative), June 18.] The movement in favor of Chase, which was begun less than three months ago, has already attained large proportions and becomes more popular every day as the people become convinced that he is the only man who can draw away the conservative republicans from their party and who can secure victory in advance to the democratic standard. Pendleton will certainly be the first choice of the delegates, but it is beginning to be felt that with his name we should not enter into the contest with that assurance of success which the democracy would like to entertain in encountering an adversary of the popularity and strength of General Grant. \* \* Mr. Chase has certainly done something already to make radicalism odious, and if he adheres to the opinion that the suffrage question is a question each State has to decide for itself and can combine better than any other man the elements wherewith to defeat Grant, then we suppose the South will be satisfied.

How Radical Senators "Work Up" the Mill-

tary Districts.
As an evidence going to show how radical Sen tors in Washington are manipulating the Southern military districts, read the annexed which we find in the Charleston Daily News of the 20th inst,:- "We ago a telegram from three republican Senators, urging him to convene the State Legislature at once. In his reply to this telegram General Scott said that he had no more right to convene the Legislature than any private clitzen had; that he did not desire to follow the example of the Governors of Louisiana and North Carolina, by doing what he had no right to do, and that he did not intend to be made the tool or the laughing stock of any political party."

Louisiana for the Democracy.

The New Orleans Crescent (democrat), June 18 says the democracy do not intend, in compliance with the Northern copperhead programme, to let the State go by default. On the contrary, they are resolved to use every effort to assist in the election of the democratic candidate. They may not succeed. but they think that they will. They believe tha they can carry the State at the November election, and they find the greatest encouragement in the result of the April election. At that election, with every exertion that could be made by the carpet-bag organization, the total vote polled for the constitution was sixty-six thousand—about sixty-two thou-sand colored votes and four thousand white votes. The radicals will never again cast so large a vote in Louisiana. The great so large a vote in Louisiana. The great mass of the republican vote comes from the colored population—in fact, for all practical purposes nearly the whole of it. But the white population greatly exceeds the black population, and the white vote under the new constitution will be several thousand in excess of the black vote. We could carry the State on a direct contest between the two colors, but we do not rely solely on the whites. The result at the last election in St. Martin, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Claiborne, De Soto and Caddo shows what can be done by proper organization and energetic work. In those parishes the black registration was nearly 7,000 greater than the white registration, and yet they gave a democratic majority of nearly 3,000. We were beaten then from want of confidence. We shall labor under no such disadvantage the next time. We know that we can carry the State, and we intend to do it.

CITY POLITICS.

Universal Suffrage-Meeting of the Union Lengue No. 23.

Last evening a meeting of the Union League No.

23 was held at their hall, Bleecker street and Cottage
place. Mr. W. C. Cuarts presided, and in calling
the meeting to order observed that its object was to
discuss the question of universal suffrage and such
other matters as might relate to the coming fall

other matters as might relate to the coming fall campaign. The discussion, he said, would be free and open to every one present.

The proceedings having opened with the singing of the "Battle Cry of Freedom," Mr. Power read a series of resolutions to the effect that, in view of the fact that the federal constitution nowhere specified the complexional standard of its citizens, justice, sound policy and the growing intelligence of the age alike demand the repeal of all laws, State or national, which make any invidious discrimination, "for no color of crime, but for the crime of color," race or previous condition; that while they congratulated the country, as evidenced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all of the people of said States, yet they regretted that the question of equal suffrage to colored men in all the loyal States was still an open question, to be decided by the people of those States at their leisure, and that according to the Chicago platform loyal negroes of the North may still be disentranchised at the pleasure of the majority of the voters in any State which did not join in the rebellion; that as American native born citizens they asked for nothing but what was right—viz., equal suffrage without any qualification other than manhood.

Mrs. S. F. Norson moved an amendment to add

Mrs. S. F. Norrow moved an amendment to add or womanhood" to the resolution, which was

"or womanhood" to the resolution, which was adopted.

Miss Susan B. Anthony then addressed the meeting. She was glad to observe that the colored men of New York had inaugurated these series of meetings for discussing the great question of sufrage, which was the only one in the pation worthy of full

and hearty consideration. The speaker adverted a considerable length to the prominent topics of the day as well as to the course pursued by the Woman Rights Association, contending that if the ballot we asked on behalf of the black man on the ground principle and his inalienable right it should also be attended to women, who should also have a voic in the government. If colored people were to be enfranchised on the ground that they were huma beings then women had the same claim. She sulmitted that up to the present time nothing had be settled by the republican party, inasmuch as the had not finally settled the important question suffrage, and she thought that if the democratiparty advocated that question they would no doul be successful in the coming campaign. She collided by reiterating and advocating the principle woman's rights, which she called upon the meeting support.

woman's rights, which she called upon the meeting to support.

Dr. Moorse considered that woman was placed on earth to enjoy a higher position than that of dabbiling in politics. She was here as the mother and educator of the race of statesmen, but when she once entered the political arens she at once descended from her dignity. Moreover, the very class of women that would make the best politicians and would otherwise be the most efficient would be those who would not be those who would undoubtedly rush first to the polis would only represent the scum of society—perchance would carry an election that would run the country. He would only support impartial manhood suffrage.

Mr. Powell, Mr. Butler and others having delivered addresses, the meeting adjourned.

Young Men's Democratic General Committee. A meeting of the Young Men's Tammany General Committee and Central Campaign Club will take place to-night at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, to complete arrangements for the Presidential campaign.

### BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS.

Kings County Veterans Organizing for the

Campaign.

There was a very well attended meeting of the soldiers and sailors, veterans of the late war, held last evening at No. 9 Court street, for the purpose of taking initiatory steps towards securing the representation of Kings county in the National Convention of Conservative Veterans, to be held at Cooper Institute on the Fourth of July. Brigadier General Eugene A. Kozlay was called to the chair, and Mr. R. B. Leach, late United States Navy, to officiate as secretary of the meeting. Remarks were made by the latter gentleman setting forth the object of calling the present assemblage as being for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Convention, and also with a view towards effecting a permanent organization of such veterans as were opposed to the radical poli-cy of Congress and in favor of extending a more magnanimous spirit towards the South. Colonel Creighton, General Kozlay, General Graham, Captains Hogan, Gill and Ellsworth made brief speeches favoring the objects in view, and lauding Chief Justice Chase as the bulwark which had stood between us and anarchy and ruin during the late political struggle at Washington. All allusions to Chase as the veterans' choice for President were received with repeated cheers. A committee on a pian for permanent organization was appointed which will report at the next meeting, to be held on Monday evening next. On motion the names of all present were enrolled as delegates entitled to receive credentials to the convention and they were empowered to select the names of such as they deemed proper of their number from their respective Congressional districts and report the result at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned. Creighton, General Kozlay, General Graham, Captains

Ward Republican Clubs. The Fourth Ward Republican Club appointed a committee last evening to confer with the First and Third Ward Clubs, with a view towards perfecting a consolidation thereof, the better to facilitate matters in the Presidential campaign.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

It having been reported that ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, had declared for Chase, a disclaimer is put in by the Constitutionalist, as follows:-"We are authorized by Governor Johnson to state that the gentleman who reported the above totally misunderstood his position. Governor Johnson said that if the salvation of the government depended upon the defeat of the radical candidate for the Presidency, and that if the nomination of Chase were indispensably necessary for that purpose, he would cheerfully support him, if nominated by the Convention." It should not require a very great effort for an original Union man like Governor John-

son to admit as much as this.

The Chicago Republican (radical) calls Chase's "the India rubber platform." If it rubs out the radicals it will answer every purpose.

The "districts" in South Carolina are what are

known as "counties" in other States. The term has been changed to counties in the reconstruction con-

porary, the Mercury, in saying that under the reconstruction constitution of the State "no white man can obtain the right of voting unless he swears that he never will, by any political action of his, endeavor to overthrow negro supremacy by altering negro lina by any person before he can obtain the right to

The New Orleans Crescent (democrat) gives an account of the "rant gratification" meeting in that city on the 17th inst. Anecdotes were the order of the occasion. Judge Howe related Lincoln's whiskey joke about Grant. Judge Durant recited the story of the New Zealander who excused his meat eating on Friday by declaring that his beefsteak had been blessed for fish, which anecdote was intended to illustrate Durant's notion that the democratic party is really the old whig party, but that it has been blessed for democracy. If, with the old whigs in it, the democratic party, like the New Zealander's beefsteak, has been blessed for fish, the radical party, with Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Logan and their fellow

deserters, has been condemned for foul.

Mr. Oberly soberly says he is for Pendleton first, Chase next. The same Mr. Oberly soberly (?) be-lieves that an appeal to arms is necessary for the democrats if defeated by the radicals in a certain contingency. Still the same Mr. Oberly, tolerably "how-come-ye-so?" berly, calls for a "bold man, in all his sentiments, thoughts, bones, sinews and muscles a democrat," as the nominee of the democracy. These burly ideas come from Egypt, the smoked tongue of Illinois.

The radicals assert that Andrew Johnson still

hankers after the democratic nomination. Crow is, no doubt, very, very good meat; but the democracy

A radical paper says the Grant men are not tossing up their hats for their candidates. They prefer the more congenial game of tossing coppers.

The radicals may rest easy. The La Crosse Democrat don't go for Chase. Here are what the effects of his nomination, in its opinion, would be:—What a grand fight we democrats should make with Chase as our candidate! What a glorious campaign it would be! 'Rah for Chase! 'Rah for the bondhold ers! 'Rah for the national banks! 'Rah for double ers! 'Man for the national banks! 'Man for double taxation for the people and none for the bondholders! 'Rah for gold for the bondholders and rags for the people! 'Rah for negro equality and down with the white man's government! O glorious! Wouldn't

The Louisville Journal (Pendleton democrat) the Louisville Journal (Pendleton democrat) states that while the first choice of Kentucky for the democratic nomination is Pendleton, "a very decided feeling exists in favor of hearty acquiescence in the nomination that may be made at New York, provided the candidate is not one of avowed principles hostile to the standard of the democratic faith, and this no

one seems to apprehend."

The Cincinnati Gazette (radical) says the "demo crats are waiting on Providence." It is pretty cer-

tain Providence will never wait on the radicals. They have gone too far the other way.

The Mount Vernon (Ohio) Banner (Pendleton democrat) admits that "Judge Chase has done many acts to elicit the admiration not only of democrats but of all friends of constitutional liberty throughout the land. His conduct during the recent impeach-ment trial was honorable to his head and heart, and won for him the sympathy and friendship of the

great body of the democratic party."

The Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer (democrat) says "the radicals claim the plan of paying the bonds in the legal currency of the country is 'sugar coated repudiation.' Very well; call it that if you will. 'We'll take sugar in ours,' but a year or two more of radical thievery, corruption and oppression will drive the people to take 'repudiation straight.'" General J. B. Gordon declines to enter the contest

for United States Senator from Georgia. A meeting of the National Democratic Committee will be held in Tammany Hall on Thursday, July 2, at twelve o'clock noon.

MEXICO.

Percign and American Commerce at the of Mazatlan—European Shipments E mated at Two Millions of Dollars—Am-can Shipments at One Hundred Thousan The Causes of European Prependeran

In reviewing and contrasting American and Euro-cean commerce at this port for the past four months there must necessarily be great difficulty in arriving at the actual statistics, owing to the fact that Mazatas well as other interests, with but little regard to a final squaring of accounts. After the sudden fall of the revolution and the rapid flight of its leaders the Custom House presented a sort of commercial bedand figures was one of the impossibilities. However, from such data as could be procured on the subject from such data as could be procured on the subject treated sufficient evidence will be given to prove the great preponderance of European commerce, and facts adduced to show why this prepon derance exists. One of the most intelligent merchants in this city estimates the European commerce at this port for the past four months at \$2,000,000 and the American commerce at \$100,000. A review of the commercial record at the United States Consulate's office in this city substantiates the above estimate of American commerce at this port. The causes of this enormous discrepancy are to be found in the high tariff and the fabulous additional duties imposed upon American manufactures or products imported here. In accordance with the provisions of the treaty of April, 1832, established between the United States and Mexico, American goods and manufactures are to enter all Mexican ports on the same footing as those of other nations. But, unfortunately, Mexico has not been able to enforce her rights as respects European commerce owing to leagues between revolutionary leaders and foreign merchants, whereby the latter discharge their cargoes at a great reduction of duties. The foreign merchant buying his goods in the United States, and then getting them passed through the Custom House here at a reduction of from fifteen to twenty-five or thirty per cent lower than American goods or manufactures, it foliows as a logical consequence that the American merchant cannot compete with the European importer. Now take the articles of American manufacture and of first necessity to Mexican industry, and prosperity, and it importations so essential to her welfare. Here are the stubborn facts:—

On ordinary sized steam engine, about. \$200 00 on every hundred pounds machinery. \$64, On common farmers' wagon (tariff). \$300 00 Additional duties on said wagon. \$22 70 on common farmers' wagon (tariff). \$30 00 Additional duties on said harness. \$13 84 on every houseand Mumber. \$16 875.

The additional duties on said harness. \$13 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 treated sufficient evidence will be given to prove the

astrous failure. When to these duties is added the twenty-five and one-half per cent it costs the miner to have his builion coined at the mint and pay export and other duties, then the burden is so great as to almost paralyze mining interests. By the prohibition of the shipment of builion and the legal enactment requiring its manufacture into coin when intended for exportation the government believes that this masterpiece is legislation which imposes twenty-two per cent to a great source of income to the Treasury Department. But the policy of such legislation is shortsighted. If this duty were not so heavy, if the difficulties were not so insurmountable as refers to mining interests, a thousand dollars in builion would reach the market for every hundred dollars now given circulation. Again, for every man now employed in mining fifty could find remunerative employment. Men who work hard for from fifty cents to one dollar aday could earn from three to five dollars. Liberal mining laws would attract capital, and its investment would produce the revenues so essential to her depieted treasury. Take, again, the importations from the San Francisco market, per California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company. If the duties on American goods were not so enormous for every ton of freight now brought to this market there would be an increase of from ten to twenty tons. Now, suppose the present duties were reduced one-half, is it not plain that Mexican finances would be so much repleted. By giving new life and activity to commercial and mining interests Mexico could really become the second republic of the world. If enlightened legislation characterized these branches of industry the government of Mexico would be attraction; instead of having labor a drug in the market it would be at a premium. The country has a population that needs employment. Idleness is the mother of vice, and from want of employment thousands upon thousands of the Mexican people are Idle. Take Sonora, with its 147,000 inhabitants; Sinaloa, 160,000; Chi

Pithole Angels.—The Tionesta (Pa.) Bee gets off the following:—In a neighboring village lives a family who recently emigrated from Pithole, and which contains, among other members, two little girls, Annie and Minnie, aged respectively four and eight years. One night, a short time since, as her mother sent Annie to bed, she told her to be a good little girl, go to sleep, and the angels would come to watch her all through the night. Little Annie's sleep was as sound as the nature of the case would admit, her tender fiesh being a rare feast for the miniature snapping turles that infested the bed. The next morning when her mother came to take her up she gave the following opinion of the angels:—"Mother, I don't like them angels. I don't want them to watch any more, they bite me so." "Oh, mother i mother i'v exclaimed Minnie, "I know what kind of angels them is; them is Pithole angels." PITHOLE ANGELS.—The Tionesta (Pa.) Bee gets

# SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day. Sun rises...... 4 29 | Moon sets....eve 10 13 Sun sets...... 7 34 | High water...eve 11 4

Port Hood .... Portland .... Boston ..... New York .... Philadelphia

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1868.

The office of the Herald steam rachts is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consigness to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

Steamship Virgo, Deaken, Vera Cruz and Sizal-F Alex-ndre & Sons. andre & Sons.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship C C Leary, Roberts, Boston—Snow & Burgess.

Ship H B Wright, Treat, Buenos Ayres—R F Buck & Co.

Bark Fonevick (Br.) Foye, Havre—H J DeWolf & Co.

Bark Dorette (NG), Schulken, Bremen—Funch, Meincke &

Fendt.

Bark Galates (NG), Matfelde, Antwerp—Funch, Meincke &

Rendt.

Wendt.

Hark Cyrene (Br.). Roy. Antwerp—H J DeWolf & Co.

Bark Aberdeen, Treat, Cadir for orders—R P & Co.

Bark Adgree (NG), Herdes, St John, NB - C Luling & Co.

Rrig Wanders (NG), Wohlers, Hamburg—Funch, Meincke

Wendt.

Wendt.

Brig Golden Lead, Dow, Liabon—F Talbot & Co.

Brig Harvest Queen (Br), Scholtz. St George (Ber BOSTON, June 20 Cleared, ship Quebec (Br), Campbell, Quebec; bark Hampton (Er), Rich, St. John, NH; brig T W.

ndage (Br), Brown, St John, NB-P I Nevius Bris Rush, Petty, Wilmington, NC—Phillips & Brown.
Brig Peri, Gole, Fortamouth, NH—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Peri, Gole, Fortamouth, NH—Brett, Son & Co.
Schi Miranda, Eardy, & Flerrer, Eart—H & Vatable & Son.
Schi Marnote, and Gri, Whelpiey, Nassan—Be Hutchinson.
Schr Marguest and Gri, Whelpiey, Nassan—Moss & Ward,
Schr Daybrack, Cousins, Satilla Eiver, Ga—J E Ward & Co.
Schr Daybrack, Cousins, Satilla Eiver, Ga—J E Ward & Co.
Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, NC—Z Mills.
Schr E Waterman, Newhalh, Baltimore—J W McKee & Co.
Schr E Brainard, Wells, Norwich—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr Spray, Martin, Norwich.
Schr & Cacken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Sloop Oriental, Dyer, New London—G K Rackett & Bro.
Steamer J Thomson, Moore, Baltimores.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Steamer J Thomson, Moora, Baltimore.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, Falladelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAM VACHTS.

French gunboat D'Estrees, Des Vestrasnese, Annapolis via Fortress Monroe St houra. The D'Estrees carries 6 guns, 150 m Standard and Standard Standar

imber and broken spars, supposed to belong to write its ambin Nevada.

Bark Nor(Norw), Reyment, Falmouth, E., April 15, with coal, to order. June 50, off Fire Island, passed a vesuel's house and companion-way, painted white. Experienced strong westerly gales up to lon 45; since then light winds, calms and fog.

Brig Burmab, Dodge, Calais, 12 days, with laths, to Simpson & Clapp. (The B will discharge at Harlem.)

Brig Perl, Cole, Rondout for Portamouth, NH (and proceeded). seded). Schr Martha Ann, Lane, Belize (Hond), 21 days, with log-wood, &c, to Goldthwait & Overton. Had heavy SSE gales in the Straits of Florids, but light winds and foggy weather on he coast.
Schr Union, Abrahams, Eleuthera, 8 days, with fruit, to Jas Douglas. Experienced moderate weather.
Schr D Davidson, Ketchum, Eleuthera, 9 days, with fruit, to Jos Eness. June 18, lat 3101, lon 7652, spoke whaling bark Pacific, Allen, of New Bedford, 7 months out, 600 bbis of the Company of the C

to Jos Eneas. June 18, lat 31 Ut, ion 78 22, spoke whaling bark Pacific, Allen, of New Bedford, 7 months out, 600 bbis of oil. Experienced light winds and calms.

Schr L & Edwards, Marshalt, Georgetown, S0, 9 days, with naval stores, to Dollner & Potter.

Schr H J Raymond, Eldredge, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores, to N L McCready & Co.

Schr J T Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr J G Crate, Conover, Virginia.

Schr J G Crate, Conover, Virginia.

Schr Josephane, Schr United Brothers, Eirey, Virginia.

Schr Mapies, Rice, Virginia.

Schr McArisle, Potter, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr Julia Martha, Dix, Calais, 9 days, with laths, to Gorham & Boardman.

Schr John Boynon, Reed, Calais via Providence, where she discharged part cargo.

Schr Express, Pomroy, Colais, 7 days, with lumber, to order.

ar Mail, Merrill, Bangor, Me, 10 days, with lumber, to

omaster.
Schr Darius Eddy, Eddy, Bangor via Bridgeport,
Schr Morea, Robbine, Kockland.
Schr Ariosto, Spear, Rockland.
Schr Massachusetts, Kennedy, Rockland.
Schr Sarak & Julia, Mowry, Rockland.
Schr Corvo, Pickering, Rockland.
Schr Corvo, Pickering, Rockland.
Schr Eilen, Boyd, Portland, Me.
Schr Eilen, Boyd, Portland, Me.
Schr Ellen, Boyd, Portland, Me.
Schr C L Vandervoort, Baker, Portland, Me, 6 die Schr C. L. Andervoort, Baker, Portland, Me.

Behr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Portland, Me, 6 days, with lumber, to Boynton & Son.

Behr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Portland, 6 days, with lumber, to Holyoke & Murray.

Behr Dani Bussell, Clark, Portland, Me.

Schr Banerica, Smith, Portland.

Schr Win Marsden, Freeman, Portland, Me.

Schr Banu Warres, Reed, Surry.

Behr Emily Hillard, Kimbali.

Schr Emily Hilliard, Kimbali, Rockport, Me.
Schr Spivaster Hale, Coleman, Portamouth, NH.
Schr El L. Hammond, Morrell, Gloucester.
Schr Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston.
Schr Tryali, Soule, New Bedford for Albany.
Schr Florence, Mayhew, Warcham.
Schr Porterine Thomas, Gtbbs, Warcham.
Schr Be W Fonder, Springer, Taunton.
Schr Nath Hölmes, Northrup, Providence for Elizabet
Schr Abert Jameson, Gandy, Frovidence.
Schr Litza Pharo, Surly, Providence.
Schr Lewinis Jane, Burley, Providence.
Schr Lewinis Jane, Burley, Providence.
Schr Lewinis Jane, Burley, Providence.
Schr Lorence, Mahan, Frovidence for Elizabethport,
Schr Joseph Marsh, Smith, Providence for Rondoul.
Schr Capinel, Coot, Newport.

of Jane, Dan,
of Can, Ware, Baker, Pawincaet,
or Rachel Jane, Searles, Pawincket,
or Borana Burley, —, Pawincket,
or Entire, Kinear, Bristol,
or Quaker City, Murphy, New Haven for Elisabethpe
or Neptune, Jones, New Haven,
or S D Buckelew, Fisher, New Haven for Trenton,
or Onward (new), Morreil, New Haven for Trenton,
or Onward (new), Morreil, New Haven
or Philippa, New Haven for New Brunswick,
othr Fancy, Lynch, New Haven for New Brunswick,
othr Cloud, Dennis, New Haven for New Brunswick,
othr Reading RR No 54, Lynch, New Haven for Ph

wick.
Schr Southport, Bradley, New Haven for New Brunswick.
Schr Southport, Bradley, New Haven for New Brunswick.
Schr Mist, Sully, Hurtford for Trenton.
Schr E H Brazo, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr P Collida, Palmer, Hartford for Philadelphia.
Schr Schenectady, Wilson, Bridgeport for Trentou.
Schr Ann S Salter, Korrell, Norwich for Thiladelphia.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr John Hickey, Huise, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr Albert Fields, Bennett, Stonington.
Schr Elm City, Kelly, Stonington.

Schr Hannah Chase, Hatch, Portland, Ct. Schr Wm Gillum, Scovell, Middletown for Philadelphia. Schr C J Erricson, Smith, Connecticut River. Schr Franklin, Jones, Connecticut River. The US frigates Savannab, and Macedonian, and sloop-of-war Dale, towed down from West Point yesterday, and an-chored in the lower bay last night.

The ship Huntress, for St John, NB, is anchored outside the Wind at sunset SE, light; midnight, W, light,

STEAMBHIP PIONEER, at Philadelphia 19th from Wilmin ton, NC, raports:—18th inns, 11 AM, Hatteras light NW by passed the hall of a vessel, waterlogged, nearly even with it water and no spars standing probably the wreck of the ballatria, recently lost on Hatteras Shoals). Also passed a quattry of panelling and stancheons, painted white, supposed be a portion of steamer Nevada, lost off that place. San day, 10 miles north of Hatteras, awa a herm brig anchore close under the beach, with all sall set; weather at the ting salm.

Scirr Jas L Hzwitt, from Hoston for Philadelphia, re-turned to B 22d inst for repairs, baving been in contact on the 20th of Chatham, with ach Sarah Fisk, om Boston for Georgetown, and lost mainmast and stancheons on starboard side. The Sarah Fisk lost jibboom and received other slight damage.

damage.

Hissing Vrasel.—Philadelphia, June 22—The new iron steamer Fanita, hence for Havana on the 6th inst, has not been heard from since her departure, and fears are entertapsed for her safety. The Fanita is owned by the Lorillards of New York.

LAUNCHED—At Tuckerton, NJ, I'th inst, from the yard of Mr P Lane, the sechr Sarah Quimo, of 225 tons capacity, for the West Indis fruit trade, to be commanded by Capt Alfred Mathls. Owned by her captain and some New York merchants.

At New Bedford 18th inst, centre-baard sehr Iris, 63 tons, built by Alonzo Matthews and others at South Darmouth, for Elisha S Crapo & Son. She will probably be employed as a conster. Whalemen. Winalemen.

Sailed from New London June 20, schrs F B Howes, and Helen F, for Cumberland Inlet.

Arrived at St Helena May 28, ship Lancer, Macy, of NB (and sailed again same day).

Spoken—May 29, lat 31 N, lon 66 W, schrs Walter Irving, Atkins, of Provincetown, with 200 sp 100 wh; Cetecean, Atwood, do, with 190 sp.

Spoken.

Wood, do, with 196 sp.

Spoken.
Shp Margaret Evans, steering SW, June 1, lat 47 02 N, lon 27 57 W
Bark J Ablers, Schweichel, from Galveston for Bremen, May 13, lat 25, lon 83.
Bark Racort, Cooper, from Palermo for New York, May 25, 35 miles W of Cape de Gatta.

35 miles W of Cape de Gatte.

Foreign Ports.

BURNOS AYARS, April 25.—Arvived, barks Paladin, Brown, Baitimore; May 3, Normanby, McIntosh, Portland; Stephanie, Shuits, NYOR; Sd, ochr Mary James, Levy, Bavannai, Th, barks Jewess, Watson, NYOrk; Stb, St Ursula, Losberg, do; steamer J T Brady, Patterson, do.

BELIES (Hon), June 1.—In port bark Pallas (Br), jidg.
CARDITY, June 9.—Arrived, Vanguard, Russell, Harve.
COPERHAGEN, June 8.—Arrived, Venocity, Brander, NYOrk.
DEAL, June 11.—Arrived, Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, and Benvoirnich, Jenkina, New York for London (and both proceeded). Ceeded).

ARRA, May 25—Arrived, schr Tigris (Br., Fanikner, Dr. & Zith, barks Dency, Higgins, Darien, Ga; June 2, St. Lawrence, Siecd. Baltimore.

Elsawrence, Siecd. Baltimore.

Elsawones, June 3—Arrived, Telegraph, Hansson, Cronsisadi for Nyork.

ELEUTHERA, June 19—In port schr Henry Middleton, Brown, for Nyork ith.

HAVER, June 3—Arrived, Blanche, Campbell, New York; Pacific, M'Kennie, Philadelphis.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—Arrived, Freden, Ravender, New Orleans. LIVERFOOL, June 10.—Arrived, Freden, Ravender, New Orieans.
Sailed 10th, Albert, Maxwell, and Helen Sands, Otis, Boston; David Stewart, Frenties, Baltimore.
Cleared 10th, Loyols, Echevarris, NYork; F Pirandello, Todors, and Calcutz, Fotler, do.
Busered out 10th. Ne Pins Ulra, Woodbury, for Sombay; Rxpounder, Whitmore, Boston; Allos M Minot, Dowsil, New York; Malts (S. Harris, do; Neveld, Bearss, Philadelphia, Glouvenerrs, June 10.—Arrived, Sirius, Thullin, NYork, Malaco, A., June 5.—Arrived, sohr Mellis Mowe, Merryman, Barcelona.

Barceions.
Cleared 6th, sohr Mary Mankin, Cobb, NYork.
MAYAGURZ, June 5—In port brigs Cleta (Br), Hapkins, for
Baltimore in two days; Echo, Terbune, from do, diag.
OPORTO, June 5—Arrived, Fortunato, Piteira, NYork.
FLYNO Havre. Genoa.

PARA, June 6—In port brig Salinas (Br), Lind, from and for NYork, idg.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21—Arrived, Minnesota (s), Price, NYOrk.

Nork.

SHIELDS, June 10—Sailed, R.B. Mulhail, NYOrk.

SHIELDS, NF, June 6—Arrived, schr Billow, Fougere, Baiimore; Sh, brig Wild Horse, Macomber, NYork; schr Weisord, Corbett, do.

Sailed lith, M.W. Kilbride, Kinch, Boston.

TRIESTS, June 5—Sailed, Comet (Prus), Upts, NYork.

WINDSON, NS, June 10—Cleared, brigs Tyro, Layton, and
Juion Slar, Merriam, NYork; 11th, schrs Wentworth, McBurtie, do; Bertha Souder, Wooster, Philadelphia. American Ports.

St Croix, McGregor, Mariboro, NYork. rived, steamers Palmyra (Br., Liverpool; spiune, Baker, do; barks Libertad, Bowdis fanis (Br., Leghorn; suhr A O'Major, Ci , schr James L Hewitt, of and for Philade Returned, schr James I. Hewitt, of and for Philadelphia trepairs.

BALTIMORE, June 20—Arrived, achrs L. C. Hickms Lawson, Mayaguer, PR. Marianna, Lavton, San Saivador Cleared—Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, Havana and Mories via Key West: ship Neptune (NG), Zincke, Philadelphia Hardana (NG), Meiners. Bremen; Gauss (NG), Wield Bremen; Gecatemunde (NG), Kulker, Philadelphia; Hast Lee, Aspinwall; brigs Thermulis (Br.), Johnson, Cadri, Te alchure (Dan), Nieman, Savannah; E. P. Swett, Lawren Hoston; Caroline, McFarland, Cuba; B. Folsom, Orland Barcelona; achr (Clyde, Gage, Boston.

10th, PM—Sailed, brig George Welewight(Br); 20 steamers Cuba, Sea Gull and Lucille; bark Hunter; br Philadelphia.
CHARLESTON, June 19—Sailed, ship Amelia, Johnson,
Liverpool; schrs Lilly, Francis, NYork: Maggie J Chadwick,
Chadwick, Providence; steamer America, Kidder, Boston,
22d—Arrived, schr Malvins Jane, Calissrieu.
FORTRESS MUNROE, June 22—Passed up, ship Grey
Eagle, Chesebrough, from Rio Janeiro; brigs Cleta, from
Mayaguez; Potomac, Doe, Demarara; Armida, West Indies
for Baltimore. Eagle, Chesebrough, from the Sanara; Armida, West Indies Mayague; Potomac, Doe, Demara; Armida, West Indies for Baltimore.

FALL BHYER, June 19—Sailed, schrs Naiad Queen, Chase, Philadelphia; Ocean Wave, Eaker, do; Thos Borden, Wrightington, do; Theodore Dean, Babbilt, Georgetown, SC; John Manlove, Stabe, Elizabethport; Sea Bird, Battey, Myork; Lady Adams, Heald, do; Washington, Ifflany, do; aloop Ina. E Vall, Christie, do.

GLO: CESTER, June 20—Sailed, brig Jennie Morten, Bonhoff, Baltimore.

In port schra E Buxton, Goldthwaite, Saco for New York; Nellie Chase, Upton, Portland for do.

LYNN, June 20—Arrived, schra Lucy Jones, Muncey, Baittimore; Honest Abe, Consry; Annie Magee, Young; S L Russell, Smith, and J W Everman, Outen, Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20—Arrived, steamship United States, Norton, Nyork.

sell, Smith, and J W Everman, Outen, Philadelphia. NEW ORLEANS, June 20—Arrived, steamship United States, Norton, NYork.

NEW BEDFORD, June 20—Arrived, schra Golden Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia; Electric Spark, Cornell, NYork.

NANYUCKET, June 18.—Arrived, schra Chiloc, Hatch, Case, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, June 19. PM—Arrived, schra Chiloc, Hatch, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; Lady Adams, Heald; Washington, Hiffany, and Soa Bird, Battev, Fail River for New York; John Manlove, Stabe, do for Elizabethport; Naiad Queen, Chase, do for Philadelphia; Chales, Trefethen, and Sallie W Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton for New York; Lavinah Jane, Conklin, Providence for New York; Ocean Ware, Raker, Fall River for Philadelphia; Entire, Kinnear, Bristol for New York; Minerva, Brightman, Newburg for Fall River; Isabet Alberto, Tooker, Providence for Georgetown, DC; John C Batter, Jones, do for New York; Kate, Stevens, New York; Saled—Schra Sea Queen, Guptill, NYork for Bodton; Gertude, Colwell, do for Fembroke; William Capes, Baker, Fall River for NYork; Electric Spark, Cornell, NYork for Edwin, NYork for Stohn, NB: Isaac N Seymour, Norton, do for Warebann.

June 20—Arrived, schra Minnie Cobb, NYork for Boston;

son, NYork for St John, NB; Isaac N Seymour, Norton, do for Wareham.

June 20—Arrived, schra Minnie Cobb, NYork for Boston; Adelia Kelley, Gloucester for NYork.

Zist—Arrived, schr Kate V Edwards, Ellis, Philadelphia.

NEW LONDON, June 19—Salied, schra Harry Landell, Smith, Georgetown, DC.

NEW HAVEN, June 20—Arrived, brig Morning Light, Ponce; schra Mary Tice, Tice, and Belle Seaman, Seaman, General Market, Market, Schrammer, Bernald, Green, New Brunaswick; Menawa, Dissouway, Baitlmore; B H Warford, Wood, Elizabethopr; along John Adama, do. Cleared—Brig L & W Armstrong, Dill, St Johns, PR; schra Annie Belle, Prindle, Ponce; Katis J Hoyt, Saltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Arrived, steamship Salon, Boggs, Boston; schra J B Cunningham, Roath, and Rellie-True, Hume, NYork.

Drown, Kennebunk.
LEWES, Del, June 30—Ship Thos Harward, from Philade
phis for St John, NB, went to sea yesterday moraing.
PROVIDENCE, June 20—Arrived, steamers Whirtwin
Geer, Philadelphia; Utility, Fargo, do: schra Allie Oake
Philadelphia
Julien Nelson, Cavalier, do: Jamee H Deputy, Sturges, Ro Julien Neison, Cavalier, do; James H Deputy, Starges, Rondout.

Salled—Schrs A C Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, DC; WaveCrest, Davis, do; J M Richards, Irwin, do; Wm Collyer, Taylor, do; Lucy B Ives, Bowditch, Philadelphis; Transit,
Racket, do; Francis Burritt, Glover, do.

June 31, Arrived—Schrs Breeze, Neison, Baltimore; E B
Wharton, Bonsali; T S Grier, Whestiy; Mary Ann Grier, Fleenming, and Mary A Tyler, Tyler, Philadelphis; Lucy Church,
Adams, do for Fawtucket; Surf. Abbott, Elizabethport; B Applegaie, Steelman, do; George R Conover, Steelman, Port Johnson for Pawtucket; Sirf. Abbott, Elizabethport; B Applegaie, Steelman, do; George R Conover, Steelman, Port Johnson for Pawtucket; Sirf. Abbott, Elizabethport; B Applegaie, Steelman, do; George R Conover, Steelman, Port Johnson for Pawtucket; Elizabeth A Helen, Child, Rondout; R L
Crook, Light, do; Horizon, Newman, do for Pawtucket; Jarmouth, Baxter, do for do; Trenton, Maytin; Harrie A Med,
Green, and Connecticut, Stephenson, Hoboken; J M Freeman, Eldrige; Ann Turner, Fengar; Compromise, Barlow;
Palladium, Byder, and Brave, Show, New York.

Salled—Schra Sarah A Hoffman, Haley, Philadelphia; J L
Hess, Jones, New York;
Paw Willock, May Stephenson, ship, John Bidney,

Law Free Schriff, May Stephenson, ship, John Bidney,

Law Free Schraff, May Stephenson, ship, John Bidney,

Barliett. Sålelda.

June 18—Arrived previous, ship Flying Eagle, Hayes, Newcastle NSV.

Barliett. Sålelda.

June 18—Arrived previous, ship Flying Eagle, Hayes, Newcastle NSV.

Barliett, Parker of the Salett, ship Lady Havelock (Br), Hayes, Newthern Committee, London, Lady, Leepool; bark Sylvia (Ror), Elmenhorst, London, Lady, Leepool; bark Sylvia (Ror), Elmenhorst, London, Lady, Leepool; bark Sylvia (Ror), Elmenhorst, London, Hayes, Allella, June 16—Salett, Salett, coln, NYork.
WILMINGTON, NC, June 19—Arrived, schr Lottle, H

awcomb, Portland; Clars Smith, NYork; Marshall Perrin, Packard, Bangor. WARREN, June 18—Salled, schr Mary H Millin, Davis,

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Rising Star will sail from this port on Wednesday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the

The NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for the Pacificwill be ready at half-past nine in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

## MATLS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Australasian will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. MISCELLANEOUS.

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A—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY CO.

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SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS 296, JUNE 22, 1862.

19, 75, 67, 61, 70, 69, 53, 14, 74, 6, 25, 18, 49.

19, 29, 69, 22, 1, 27, 11, 60, 28, 6, 39, 75.

ENTILBY COLLEGE—CLASS 266, JUNE 22, 1868.

25, 63, 61, 40, 10, 41, 56, 19, 28, 78, 54, 1, 32,

ENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 141, JUNE 22, 1868.

19, 40, 20, 56, 25, 75, 46, 48, 25, 6, 72, 18.

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